CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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WE'LL DISPATCH DELEGATES TO U.N., SO LONG AS KOREAN QUESTION IS DISCUSSED

DPRK Foreign Ministry Publishes A Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on April 17 the following statement in connection with the decision of the 1146th session of the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly concerning the problem of the DPRK delegates' participation in the debate on the Korean question, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of April 17 from Pyongyang. On the same day, DPRK Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent letters to Chairman of the U.N. General Assembly and Chairman of the Political Committee, Korean Central News Agency reported from Pyongyang.

Statement Of Foreign Ministry Of Democratic People's Republic Of Korea

April 17, 1961
Pyongyang

At the April 12 meeting of the Political Committee of the 15th U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. delegates forcibly passed an unfair resolution to allow delegates of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate, conditionally, in the discussion of the Korean question, disregarding the just assertions of delegates of many countries.

It is a shameful event unparallel in the history of the United Nations to attach conditions to the participation of a party concerned, in the U.N. debate. This is also an unjust act entirely contradicting the principles of the United Nations. Actually, this is an intrigue by the U.S. Government to try to exclude continuously the participation of the delegates of the Government of the DPRK n the U.N. debate on the Korean question as it did in the past.

The participation of the delegates of the Government of the DPRK, as a party concerned, in the U.N. debate on the Korean question is the solemn right of the Korean people no one can violate.

The Government of the DPRK has always respected and supported the Charter of the United Nations. It is none other than the U.S. Government that has outrageously trampled upon the U.N. Charter and has continuously injured the prestige and dignity of the U.N. The U.S. Government launched an aggressive war in Korea, usurping the flag of the U.N. by stealth, and has been hampering peaceful unification of Korea through occupation of South Korea. The U.N. should take measures to withdraw the U.S. forces and all the other foreign forces from South Korea on the basis of the principles of its Charter.

The Korean question can be solved only by the Korean people themselves. No foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people should be permitted. Such a principle should be strictly observed in case the Korean question is discussed in the U.N.

Since the Korean question is to be discussed in the U.N., the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will dispatch its delegates. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will never recognize any unjust resolution which may be adopted in the U.N. without the participation of its delegates and without its consent.

DPRK Foreign Minister Sends Letter to U.N.

I have the honour of sending you the enclosed full-text of the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dated April 17th, in reply to your notification of the decision of the 1146th session of the First Committee of the 15th U.N. General Assembly regarding the problem of the DPRK delegates' participation in the debate on the Korean question. I request you to deliver officially this letter and the enclosed statement to all the delegates of the member nations of the United Nations without delay.

Respectfully Yours.

A.A. Conference Adopts Resolution On Korean Question

A resolution on the Korean question was adopted, on April 13, by the recent meeting of the Fourth Session of the Council for Promotion of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, according to Korean Central News Agency quoting a report from Bandung.

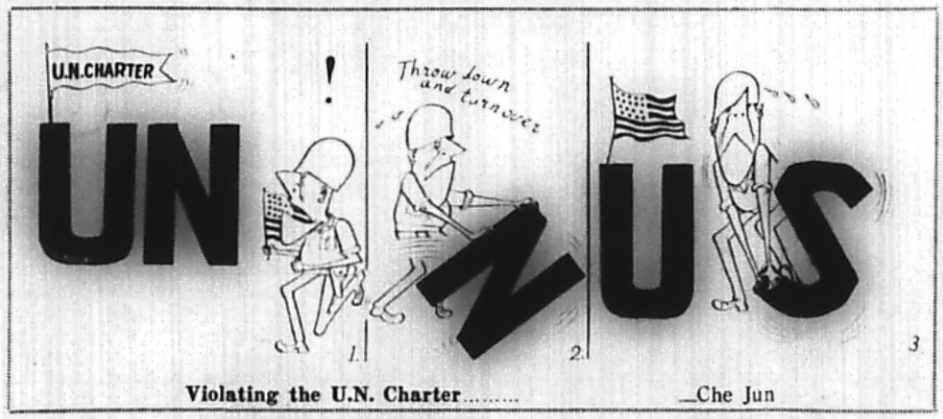
The resolution adopted by the meeting set aside a period from June 25 (the anniversary day of the starting of the Korean War provoked by the U. S. imperialists) to July 1 as "A Week for Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of the U.S. Aggressive Forces from South Korea."

The meeting also expressed wholehearted support for South Korean people's just struggle for peaceful unification of the country, declaring that such a unification should be achieved through a free general election throughout South-North Korea on a democratic basis without any foreign interference, by realizing immediate removal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

Further, the meeting wholeheartedly supported the unanimous demand of all the Korean people for either enforcement of a confederate system of South and North Korea or realization of South-North economic and cultural interchange and cooperation through organization of a South-North economic commission.

This is a transitional measure to solve pending national questions.

This proposal is made in consideration of the fact that the South Korean authorities are not yet ready to accept the holding of free South-North general elections.



Violating the U.N. Charter..... —Che Jun

U.S. Is Isolated In U.N. Debate On Korean Question

The U.N. debate on the Korean question continued in the U.N. political committee on April 11 and 12.

The United States, along with the countries of the NATO bloc, was driven into isolation in the debate.

The preposterous policy of the U.S. and its western "allies" to solve the Korean question against the will of the Korean people invited fierce attacks from an overwhelming majority of delegations.

Many delegates expressed support for a Soviet resolution calling for the invitation of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "Republic of Korea" with no condition attached.

A Guinean delegate opposed a U.S. resolution to invite only the "ROK."

He said that it was of no use to discuss the unification of Korea without hearing the opinion of the DPRK Government. He declared that the Guinean delegation would vote for an Indonesian proposal amending the U.S. resolution and calling for the invitation of both the DPRK and the "ROK."

An Indian delegate stressed that the invitation of both the DPRK and the "ROK" to the U.N. was not a procedural matter but an essentially important one. Opposing the U.S. resolution, he declared that his delegation was in support of the Indonesian amendment.

The delegates of Nigeria, Dahomey and Afghanistan demanded that the United Nations send an invitation to the DPRK whereas only Philippine and Italian delegates supported the U.S. resolution.

During the meeting, U. S. delegate Adlai E. Stevenson and British delegate Patrick Dean again took the floor and spoke in defense of the U.S. resolution aimed at obstructing the correct solution of the Korean question.

Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin delivered a speech sharply attacking the groups trying to hamper peaceful unification of Korea. He stressed that the Korean question could not and should not be solved without the participation of the DPRK in the U.N. discussion.

After this, the chairman of the political committee proposed to put these two resolutions and the amendment to vote. There was no doubt that the U.S. resolution would be voted down. Alarmed at this situation, the U.S. delegate brought before the conference a subamendment to the Indonesian amendment.

In this subamendment, the U.S. attached a condition to the invitation of the DPRK to the U.N. debate, virtually renouncing the demand that the DPRK be not invited to the debate.

The condition was that the DPRK be permitted to take part in the U.N. debate provided that it "first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the U.N. within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question."

The Indian delegate opposed the U.S. subamendment, pointing out that the U.N. had not so far extended such a conditional invitation to the representative of a country which is not a U.N. member.

The U.S. subamendmemt was exposed to attacks by many Afro-Asian delegates.

Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin charged the U.S. subamendment with being a mere intrigue aimed at preventing the Government of the DPRK from speaking for Korea's unificaton.

Denouncing the discriminatory attitude of the U.S., C.S. Jha, Indian delegate, proposed to shelve the Korean question until the next General Assembly opening in September.

This Indian proposal was voted down by the committee, although it was supported by the delegates of many Afro-Asian countries.

The U.S. forced its subamendment through the committee by raking up the votes from its "allies."

In connection with the adoption of the U.S. subamendment by the political committee, the Soviet delegate proposed that the committee give up its debate on the Korean question until it heard a reply from the Government of the DPRK.

U.S. POLICY OF COLONIZATION OF S. KOREA IS SUFFERING FAILURE DAY AFTER DAY!

April 19 was marked as the first anniversary of the South Korean people's heroic uprising of last year. On this day last year, the Syngman Rhee regime was toppled down. Commemorating the anniversary, some 100,000 Seoul students and citizens held a rally and a big demonstration. On the same day, more than 3,000 Seoul University students also held a rally against "foreign forces" and 5,000 Kwangju students held a meeting against evil laws. Similar meetings and demonstrations were also held in Pusan, Masan, Taegu, Chonju and many other places of South Korea, commemorating the anniversary. Today, the South Korean people are unanimously demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and peaceful unification of the country, saying "Chang Myun is another Syngman Rhee; nothing has changed although Syngman Rhee was overthrown."

Seoul students and citizens demonstrate on April 19. Front slogan reads: "Independent National Unification."

100,000 Seoul Students, Citizens Rally

A rally commemorating the first anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising was held on April 19 in Seoul, according to reports from Seoul. Participating in the rally were some 100,000 Seoul students and citizens.

In the presence of uninvited guests like Chang Myun, Yun Bo Sun and other puppet government leaders, and members of diplomatic corps, many students took the rostrum and bitterly charged that the Chang Myun clique had snatched away the fruits of the people's bloody uprising of April 19 of last year and were committing acts of treachery and betrayal.

Referring to intensive factional strife among politicians, millions of jobless persons overflowing cities and millions of starving peasants, a student of Chungang University said that one million South Korean students were firmly united in their struggle for the sacred cause of the unification of the country.

The rally adopted, amidst stormy applause, a declaration pointing out that the Chang Myun clique was responsible for the present miserable conditions in South Korea. The declaration said that we could no longer live on U.S. surplus agricultural products and that South Korea had to pave the way for national self-sufficiency.

After the rally, a big street demonstration was held.

Seoul University Students Rally Against "Foreign Forces"

More than 3,000 Seoul University students on April 19 held a rally against "foreign forces."

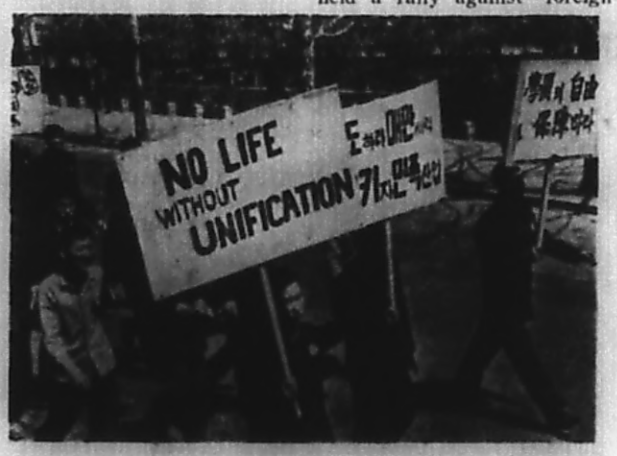
A "declaration on the present situation," issued by the Seoul University League for National Unification, was read at the rally. Denouncing the Chang Myun clique's traitorous acts of selling out South Korea to the U.S. aggressors and of openly obstructing peaceful unification of the country, the declaration strongly demanded that economic and cultural interchange and postal exchange be realized immediately.

A declaration, issued by the Students' Association of Seoul University, was also read at the rally. The declaration urged that independent national unification be achieved by driving out foreign forces from South Korea.

After the rally, the students held a demonstration, shouting slogans, "Drive out foreign forces!" "The Korean people are the masters of Korea!" "Let us, both South and North Korean students, meet at Panmunjom!" "Don't trust Americans! Japanese militarism is raising its ugly head! We must be vigilant!" "We support South–North postal exchange!" "Whose is this land here? Why can't we travel freely in our own land?" "North Korean electricity to S. Korea and South Korean rice to N. Korea!" "Don't allow the police to interfere in academic freedom!" and "We want to see our fatherland unified and independent!"

Marching through main streets of the city, the students distributed hand-bills reading, "The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves!"

In defiance of police intervention, the students continued their march towads their university passing by the National Assembly Buildings and the Central Government Buildings.



Seoul Univ. students demonstrate on April 19. A placard on the right reads: "Guarantee Academic Freedom!"

Meeting And Demonstration Held In Pusan

Students and citizens celebrated on April 19 the first anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising in Pusan, Masan and 20 other places, in South Kyungsang Province, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Pusan.

In Pusan, many students, citizens, members of the bereaved families, and the police victims commemorated the anniversary. They unanimously accused the Chang Myun clique of its treacherous acts.

A student delegate, who was injured in the April 19 Uprising one year before, said, "We developed nation-wide demonstrations against the Syngman Rhee regime to force him out of office, but today we are no better than a year ago."

After the memorial meeting, they staged a street demonstration.

5,000 Students Meet In Kwangju

"A meeting against the evil laws" was held in Kwangju on April 19 with the participation of 5,000 students, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Kwangju.

After the meeting, they staged a street demonstration through downtown Kwangju, shouting slogans, "Withdraw anti-democratic evil laws. Save jobless persons," "The Chang Myun clique, don't disturb freedom of the campus."

Editorial

Chang Myun Supplanted Syngman Rhee; But Nothing Has Changed!

A full year has elapsed since the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the heroic struggle of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, have made desperate efforts for maintaining their shaky positions in Korea through their new puppets such as Huh Jung and Chang Myun since the fall of the Syngman Rhee clique.

However, the South Korean people's struggle for peaceful unification of the country, for living right and democratic liberties, is growing in strength day after day.

The powerful and ever-growing struggles of the people are compelling the U.S. imperialists to resort to open and barbarous methods of suppression of the people.

The South Korean people have realized through the heroic Popular Uprising of April 19 last year that no suppressive machinery is powerful enough to cope with the united struggle of the people and that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are no longer in a position to deceive the people at will.

In order to hold back the positive advance of the people, the U.S. imperialists are making frantic efforts to create the impression that all the sufferings of the South Korean people were caused by Syngman Rhee's despotic rule, and that people's demands have been met, now that Chang Myun supplanted Syngman Rhee.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists have taken a series of measures to strengthen their control over and plundering of the South Korean economy, while trying to create the impression that the collapse of the South Korean economy is due to the misuse of U.S. "aid."

They are also endeavoring to strengthen their control over the puppet army, by stressing the need for the army to maintain "neutrality."

The U.S. imperialists are suppressing and plundering even more ruthlessly than they did in the days of Syngman Rhee's rule. In order to win public support, the Chang Myun clique are noisily shouting fraudulent slogans such as "Against misgovernment and evil administrative practices," "Economy-First Policy," "For a Welfare Community," and so forth.

However, the South Korean people are well aware that their pressing demands can never be met whoever may come into power, so long as the U.S. aggressive forces continue to stay in South Korea.

It is not accidental that the public are voicing their dissatisfaction and resentment in the following words: "Chang Myun is another Syngman Rhee," "Chan Myun supplanted Syngman Rhee; but nothing has changed," "McConaughy, Go Home!" "Yankee, Go Home!"

The masters of Korea are the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea!

75,000 Koreans Rally In Japan

Commemorating 1st Anniversary Of April 19 Popular Uprising Of Last Year

About 75,000 Korean citizens in Japan held rallies, on April 19, to support South Korean people's struggle, in more than 106 districts throughout Japan. The rallies were held in commemoration of the first anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising of last year in South Korea.

Addressing a rally held in Tokyo, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, said: "On this day last year, South Korean people rose in vigorous struggles against the puppet Rhee regime and toppled it. However, the South Korean people got nothing from their struggle, although Syngman Rhee was brought down. The reason is that the U.S. imperialists have installed another puppet, Chang Myun, in Rhee's place in order to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea.

"The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea are continuously instigating their puppet Chang Myun to suppress South Korean people's struggle against them.

"Further, the U.S. imperialists placed the Korean question unlawfully on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and did not conceal their intention to perpetuate the division of our fatherland.

3,000 Korean citizens rally in Tokyo to commemorate the 1st anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

"The aggressive intention of the U.S. imperialists is not confined to this. They are now trying by all means to make South Korea throw open the doors to inroads by Japanese monopoly capital.

"Under these circumstances, the people of South Korea are developing their struggle for a unified Korea more vigorously with every passing day, more and more convinced that the only way to national salvation lies in the independent peaceful unification of the country without any foreign interference and in immediate removal of the U.S. aggressive forces from South Korea.

"We, their compatriots in Japan, have always been on the side of the struggling South Korean people, together with those compatriots in northern part of the Republic. Let's do our best to support and encourage our compatriots in South Korea in strengthening their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet Chang Myun clique."

The rally adopted a letter addressed to the people of South Korea, giving them wholehearted support and encouragement.

Letters were also addressed to the youth and students of South Korea as well as to the bereaved families of the heroes of the April 19 Popular Uprising of last year.

Further, the rally adopted two protest letters.

One was addressed to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, which was debating the Korean question unlawfully placed on its agenda by the U.S. imperialists.

The other was addressed to U.S. President J. F. Kennedy, condemning the U.S. for its intervention in Cuba and demanding an immediate end to the aggression against Cuba.

6,000 Japanese People Meet To Support Korea's Unification

More than 6,000 Japanese workers and other citizens held a mass rally on April 19 at the open-air amphitheater of Hibiya Park in downtown Tokyo to demand suspension of the Japan-"ROK" talks and to express support for the Korean people's struggle for the unification of the country.

The meeting was held in parallel with the memorial meetings held throughout Japan by Korean citizens in Japan to mark the South Korean people's uprising of last April.

The Tokyo rally was called the "central united action rally against the two 'defense' bills, Japan's nuclearization and against formation of a military alliance among Japan, Taiwan and South Korea."

6,000 Japanese workers and other citizens rally in Tokyo against the "Japan–ROK" talks, supporting Korea's Uuification.

Speaking at the meeting, started at 6 p.m., were Kanemitsu Hososako of the Japan Socialist Party, Sanzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Japan Communist Party, and other prominent leaders of democratic movements. Praising the South Korean people's heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists for peaceful unification of Korea and democratic rights, they expressed support for peaceful unification of Korea and their determination to prevent Japan-"ROK" talks, which was aimed at the formation of a NEATO.

The meeting adopted resolutions including one demanding an immediate end to Japan–"ROK" talks, and decided to address a cable of encouragement to the South Korean people who are rising in the struggle for peaceful unification of Korea.

Later, they staged a lantern demonstration through downtown Tokyo.

The resolution demanding an end to the Japan–"ROK" talks follows in part.

1. The Japan–"ROK" talks is unreasonable and can not be tolerated, because it is based on the assumption that the "ROK" is the legitimate government representing the whole of Korea.
The Chang Myun clique intends to settle unilaterally "property claims," "legal status of Koreans in Japan," and other issues. We, Japanese, will never permit the Ikeda government to squander a great sum of our taxes in the form of "compensations" or "economic aids" to settle "property claims" and to bolster the Chang Myun clique.
2. The Korean question should be solved on the principle of promoting friendship and peace among Asian peoples. Therefore, the Japanese government is required to promote economic, cultural and personal interchange with the DPRK. Political and economic problems concerning Korea should be solved between the Japanese government and a Korean government, to be formed after the unification of Korea.

Soil was broken by hoes immediately after truce, then by draught horse stations but today it is done by machine.

For Reaping 1,000,000 Tons More Grain

The North Korean peasants who harvested 3,803,000 tons of grain in 1960 are now forging ahead to conquer the height of a bumper crop one million tons more than last year. The call of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party to hoist the red flag on this height this year is instilling fresh strength into the peasants.

An annual growth of one million tons in North Korea with its two million jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare) of arable land—this must be a dream for the bourgeois economists who insist on the law of diminishing return. But this is a reality today in the northern part of Korea. In the recent four years, agricultural production has risen by an average of eleven per cent annually.

With the support of powerful heavy industry, irrigation and electrification have been wound up and mechanization is progressing with rapidity in rural areas of North Korea.

This year will witness a decisive step forward in rural mechanization.

Agriculture will newly receive from industry 2,900 big and medium size tractors, 4,600 small tractors, 500 lorries and hundreds of thousands of trailing and motorized farm machines.

Twenty-eight new farm machine stations will crop up. Thus, more than 20,000 big, medium and small size tractors and millions of motorized and trailing farm machines will work in the fields. Mechanization will be completed in the main in South Pyungan and South Whanghai provinces and on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

At the same time, medium and small scale irrigation systems will be newly constructed, the acreage watered by the existing big irrigation works expanded and the achievements in electrification further consolidated.

Fine successes of advanced agricultural science will also be introduced in every way.

The arable land, the basic means of agricultural production, will be expanded by more than 88,000 jungbo through an extensive drive for obtaining new land.

One hundred seventy thousand jungbo of land will be ameliorated on the basis of data obtained through scientific soil survey.

The acreage under transplanted paddy rice will be ex panded to 103 per cent, that under maize to 110 per cent and that under soya bean to 107 per cent as against last year. The acreage of two-crop cultivation of fodder crops, industrial crops and vegetables will also increase markedly.

It is the main line of developing rural economy this year to decisively push up the production of industrial crops, meat and vegetables, laying emphasis on grain production, in conformity with the demands of people's living and industry.

The area sown to tobacco will be expanded to 30,000 jungbo, flax to 36,000 jungbo and oil bearing crops 4.4 times.

The peasants will turn out 140,000 tons of meat through the movement of breeding two pigs, over ten rabbits and ten chicken per household.

This year, the application of chemical fertilizers will sharply increase. Four hundred kg will be applied per jungbo in paddy fields and 300 kg in maize fields.

The fertilizer factories will supply the whole planned amount of fertilizers, 600,000 tons, within the first half of the year.

An energetic campaign for the increased production of home-made compost is afoot among the peasants. According to data available at the Agricultural Ministry, the compost output at present is nearly double that in the corresponding time of last year. An average of 30 tons of compost will be applied per jungbo in all the paddy and dry fields this year.

The average per-jungbo yield, taking the country as a whole, will rise to 4.5 tons in paddy rice, over 3 tons in maize and to more than 1.5 tons in tobacco and cotton respectively. The harvest of all other crops will also go up.

The movement for expanding the acreage under fruits by 100,000 jungbo will come to an end this year in the North Korean countryside and production will make a big jump in all other domains—sericulture, apiculture, pisciculture, sea-weeds raising, etc.

The North Korean peasants will adorn the first year of the Seven-Year Plan by hitting the unprecedented goal of five million tons of grain and bringing about a general upsurge in agricultural production.

Truth About Atrocities Committed By U.S. In S. Korea

Eight Social Bodies, Including Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, Accuse U.S. Imperialists

On April 15, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the National Peace Committee of Korea, the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth Union, the Korean Journalists' Union and the Korean Students' Committee, published an appeal titled "We Tell the World the Truth About the Atrocities Committed by the U.S. Forces in South Korea."

This appeal exposed the criminal atrosities, perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea since the Korean armistice, before all the peoples of the world. This paper will carry the appeal in serials.

All the peoples of the world who love peace and defend human rights and liberty!

Sixteen years have already elapsed since the U.S. forces set foot on South Korea. However, the U.S. imperialists are still staying in South Korea and exercising unlimited controls over this part of Korea. Since the very first day of their landing, the U.S. forces have followed the policy of colonizing and militarizing South Korea and have plunged the South Korean people into the depths of misery and rightless status. Owing to the U.S. policy of aggression, South Korea is today in a helpless state of political and economic catastrophe and social confusion.

The industrial output of South Korea has decreased by more than 40 per cent compared with even the low level of industrial production in the last years of Japanese imperialist rule. The South Korean agriculture has also ruined.

South Korea, once the granary of our country, that had exported one million tons of grain every year, is now plagued by chronic starvation. Hunger and poverty are stalking all over South Korea.

More than 6 million jobless persons and casual laborers are wandering in the streets in search of jobs and several million foodless peasants, comprising more than one million farming households or about 40 per cent of the total South Korean farming households, are wandering in the fields and mountains in search of eatable grasses and tree barks. Many schools have been forced to suspend classes due to the increasing number of pupils and students without meals, and several hundreds of thousands of helpless orphans are roaming in the streets.

These miserable conditions are the results of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial plundering, a policy disguised as "aid." But, these are but part of the criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people.

Prisoners of war killed by the U.S. Forces in Keuje Island.

What a great number of murders and other acts of violence, destruction and plunder the U.S. aggressors have committed against the Korean people, while at the same time splitting our fatherland and hampering peaceful unification of Korea!

Since the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, our beautiful land has been stained with the blood of innocent inhabitants who were mercilessly killed by the U.S. soldiers. People did not spend even a day with an easy mind, wherever the U.S. impelialist aggressive forces left their foot-prints. Innumerable fellow-countrymen have been murdered by the U.S. forces without reason everywhere.

During the year 1949 alone, the year preceding the outbreak of the Korean War, more than 109,000 South Korean inhabitants were ruthlessly murdered. In Cheju Island, a beautiful island lying to the south of the peninsula, more than 70,000 inhabitants, almost one-fourth of its total population, were massacred between 1948 and 1950.

Children slaughtered in Sinchun County, Hwanghai Province.

The true character of brutalities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in Korea were completely laid bare during the Korean War in the eyes of the world people.

During the aggressive war against the Korean people and the DPRK, the U.S. imperialists committed all sorts of war crimes without parallel in history.

During a few scores of days alone when the U. S. forces were occupying temporarily the northern part of our Republic, a great number of peaceful inhabitants were murdered throughout the occupied part of North Korea from cities to the remotest corner of the country.

Over 15,000 innocent people were massacred in Pyongyang and more than 100,000 in Hwanghae Province.

In Sinchun County alone, Hwanghae Province, more than 35,000 or one-third of the total inhabitants were mercilessly massacred. Among them were nearly 16,200 women, children, infants and old men.

The U.S. forces killed the inhabitants by piercing hands, ears or noses with wire, or driving nails into heads, hollowing out eyeballs or by stripping off skins. The U.S. forces tied a young woman to a tree with her hair, cutting off her breasts, drove a stick into her privates, poured gasoline over her body and burnt her to death.

The U.S. forces buried alive countless inhabitants en masse or drowned them in the sea, in many parts of North Korea.

During the war, the U.S. imperialists massacred a large number of peaceful inhabitants also in South Korea.

Immediately after provoking the war in 1950, the U.S. forces carried innocent inhabitants in scores of lorries to the seaside of Pusan, tied them in rows with wire and drowned them in the sea.

In Keuchang, Hamyang and Sanchung counties, South Kyungsang Province, the U.S. imperialists made no scruple about gathering villagers in a place by the thousand, pouring gasoline over them and burning them to death.

During the war, the U.S. forces, adopting barbarous "scorched earth" tactics, reduced all the cities and rural villages of North Korea to ruins. The U.S. forces destroyed or burnt down buildings and production facilities at more than 8, 700 factories and enterprises, more than 600, 000 houses, over 5,000 schools, 1,000 hospitals and clinics, nearly 260 theatres and cinemas, several thousand cultural and welfare facilities and several hundred churches and temples.

All these horrible war crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists during the war aroused strong indignation among all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

After the Korean armistice, the U.S. imperialists, continuing the occupation of South Korea, are also incessantly murdering, injuring or plundering innocent inhabitants. Behaving as if they were the masters of the whole of South Korea, the U.S. forces have unceasingly committed murders, rapes, and acts of plunder and violence. The U.S. forces are staining our beautiful land with the blood of the South Korean people trampling underfoot all that is dear and precious to the Korean people.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, together with the National Peace Committee of Korea, the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth Union, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Journalists' Union and the Korean Students' Committee, has recently investigated criminal atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea since the Korean armistice, as the Association regards it as its solemn duty to protect civilization and morality as well as human rights and liberty.

Some of the atrocities are quoted below from South Korean newspapers and the "Stars and Stripes," published by the Headquarters of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, covering a period from the armistice to the end of the year 1960.

Before all the peoples of the world, we accuse the U. S. forces of their accursed atrocities, absolutely incompatible with the conscience of mankind.

(To be continued to next issue)

Execution of innocent people in Cheju Island.

Reader's Column

From a Czechoslovakian Friend:

Dear Friends,

We are glad to have seen a copy of "The People's Korea" published by you. We are sending you our publication, published fortnightly. We will send it to you regularly by air-mail.

We would appreciate it if you could also send us regularly "The People's Korea" by air-mail in exchange for our publication.

Thank you once again.

Yours faithfully,

From a Czechoslovakian reader.

From an American Friend:

Dear Mr. Kim Min Hua;

I have seen a copy of your English language publication, The People's Korea, and would much like to receive it regularly.

I will, of course, be glad to send you in exchange our publication.

If you can send your paper airmail, so much the better.

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